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the best combinations of ornate features that are possible in their respective orders. Mr. Woodruff has also devised ingenious mathe-

1	224	49	240	143	80	161	128	113	176	65	160	225	64	209	16
254	35	208	19	110	179	34	131	142	83	190	99	30	195	46	243
4	221	52	237	148	77	164	125	116	173	68	157	228	61	212	13
255	34	207	18	111	178	35	130	143	82	191	98	31	194	47	242
10	215	58	231	154	71	170	119	122	167	74	151	234	55	218	7
245	44	197	28	101	188	85	140	133	92	181	108	21	204	37	252
11	214	59	230	155	70	171	118	123	166	75	150	235	54	219	6
248	41	200	25	104	185	88	137	136	89	184	105	24	201	40	249
8	217	56	233	152	73	168	121	120	169	72	153	232	57	216	9
251	38	203	22	107	182	91	134	139	86	187	102	27	198	43	246
5	220	53	236	149	76	165	124	117	172	69	156	229	60	213	12
250	39	202	23	106	183	90	135	138	87	186	103	26	199	42	247
15	210	63	226	159	66	175	114	127	162	78	146	239	50	223	2
244	45	196	29	100	189	84	141	132	93	180	109	20	205	36	253
14	211	62	227	158	67	174	115	126	163	79	147	238	51	222	3
241	48	193	32	97	192	81	144	129	96	177	112	17	208	33	256

Fig. 3.

matical tables by which squares similar to those here shown can be easily constructed in great variety.

The diagrams of Mr. Woodruff's squares were kindly drawn by Mr. H. Sayles.

EDITOR.

### CURRENT PERIODICALS.

The number of the *Revue de métaphysique et de morale* which should have appeared in November, 1914, to complete the twenty-second volume, appeared in November, 1915. Victor Basch writes on the classical philosophy and literature of Germany, and pan-German doctrines; Louis Weber writes on affective memory, with reference to the work of Ribot and others; and Pierre Boutroux writes on the historical significance of Descartes's *Géométrie*. This last article does not seem to add much to what we know. There is a critical study by Harald Höfding of the book of 1912 by

the eminent sociologist E. Durkheim on the elementary forms of the religious life. Th. Ruysen, in an article under the heading "Practical Questions," discusses force and law. A supplement contains a list of the courses of lectures on philosophical subjects given at the universities in France and Switzerland, and reviews of books and periodicals.

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In *Scientia* for December, 1915, Gino Loria gives a rather slight sketch of the ideas of the ancient Greek mathematicians on the infinite and infinitesimals. Charles Fabry continues from the preceding number of *Scientia* his article on luminous atoms and their motions; this part of his article is on the constitution of the luminous atom and he remarks that the notion of atom loses more and more its etymological meaning. W. H. Bragg describes his new methods of studying crystalline structure by the X-ray spectrometer, which open up an entirely new method of describing the characteristic features of crystals. Ramsay Muir discusses the problems of future peace in a reprint of the preface to the English translation of Rignano's article in the number of *Scientia* for June and July, 1915. Prospero Fedozzi writes on the teaching of the war with regard to the treatment of foreigners. E. S. Russell discusses recent books by Bateson and Ruggles Gates in a general review on the problem of species and their origin. There are also reviews of books and periodicals, a chronicle of events, and French translations of the Italian and English articles.

In the number of *Scientia* for January, 1916, Gino Loria continues his article on the infinite and infinitesimal. After shortly sketching the way in which science came out again from the darkness of the Middle Ages, the author gives a very able sketch of the progress made by mathematicians, from this time to the end of the seventeenth century, in the conceptions which finally led to the infinitesimal calculus. Percival Lowell gives a short but highly interesting paper on modern work relating to the atmosphere of Mars. Hugo de Vries writes on the evolution of organized beings in a discontinuous manner, which is proved by the work of Nilsson. There are two articles on questions raised by the war: one is by Augusto Graziani on the future economical consequences of the war, and the other is by André Weiss on past and future international law. There are also the usual reviews of books and period-

icals, a chronicle, and French translations of articles in Italian and English.

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*The Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society* for December, 1915, contains articles on absolutely continuous functions (M. B. Porter), on the representation of numbers in a certain form (R. D. Carmichael), on the linear continuum (Robert L. Moore), and a problem in the kinematics of a rigid body (Peter Field). R. C. Archibald gives a very interesting and apparently complete list of memoirs on Henri Poincaré that have appeared of late years. The beginning of this article is a review of some books on Poincaré's life and work, and there are several other reviews in this number, marked, as reviews in the *Bulletin* always are, by great learning and critical ability. There are also some notes and a classified list of new publications on pure and applied mathematics. Moore's article just mentioned is of particular interest to the readers of *The Monist*, as it is concerned with the logical question of a set of axioms for geometry. This subject has always appealed strongly to American mathematicians, and their work stands by the side of the splendid work in this direction of Pasch, Peano and Pieri, and is markedly superior to the later work initiated by Hilbert, which has attained such fame. The sixteenth volume (1915) of the *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society* contains renewed proof of this: Robert L. Moore of Philadelphia writes on a set of postulates which suffice to define a number plane, and Meyer G. Gaba of Pittsburg writes on a set of postulates for general projective geometry. Besides this, there are two exceedingly interesting papers in French: one by Maurice Fréchet on bilinear "fonctionnelles," and a long and important work by Charles de la Vallée Poussin, now of Cambridge, Mass., on Lebesgue's integral.

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In *Science Progress* for January, 1915, S. C. Bradford discusses (i) color and chemical structure, (ii) the Liesegang phenomenon in gelatin and allied substances; Dr. David Ellis writes a beautifully illustrated paper on the iron-bacteria; Sir Ronald Ross continues his important mathematical researches on the solution of equations by operative division; and T. A. Mason concludes his deeply interesting study on the influence of research on the development of the coal-

tar industry. There are also essay-reviews and a large number of other reviews of books, full accounts of recent advances in all branches of science, and notes and correspondence.  $\Phi$

#### KARL EUGEN NEUMANN.

Word has been received from Vienna announcing the death, on October 18 last, of Dr. Karl Eugen Neumann, an oriental scholar who opened to modern readers a larger part of the Buddhist Pāli canon previously untranslated than probably any other man, with one or two exceptions. Having been born October 16, 1865, he had passed the half-century mark by just two days when he died. The cause of his death has not been learned, but his age rebuts the presumption, which otherwise would be strong, that he was killed in the war. In spite of the reports of almost universal draft which come from his city, as from Teutonic countries generally, it is hardly likely that a man of learning so near the age limit would have been taken. This war has indeed wrought great havoc in scholarship. At its beginning some half dozen German philologists were editing manuscripts for the (English) Pāli Text Society, which has been left wondering whether they are still alive. Neumann was not one of these, apparently; his work consisted in converting the ancient into a modern tongue. His fame was limited by the small circulation which oriental literature, when presented in a full and faithful form, almost invariably receives; and the fact that he wrote in German barred him from this country, where an intelligent knowledge of that language is not common, in spite of the many who are acquainted with it colloquially or superficially.

Dr. Neumann's work of greatest interest was the publication, in 1899, through Ernst Hofmann & Co., Berlin, of his *Lieder der Mönche und Nonnen Gotamo Buddho's*, being the first translation of the Therā-theri-gāthā. This is perhaps rightly to be judged the most important collection of verse in the Buddhist canon, not even excepting the Dhammapada. As an evidence of personal religious experience, it is one of the most significant books in all literature and is likely to become celebrated when, twenty-five or fifty years hence, writers on religious psychology discover it. Dr. Neumann treated these hymns in a manner which has been very unusual in dealing with Buddhist poetry—he rendered them rhythmically and gracefully. His stanzas—iambic tetrameter blank verse quatrains for the most part—abound in happy phrases, are distinguished by a peculiar dignity, and possess a melancholy charm of sound which goes far toward suggesting the feeling appropriate to them. No translation of these gāthās appeared in English until ten years later, when Mrs. Rhys Davids brought out the *Psalms of the Early Buddhists*, the Sisters in 1909 and the Brethren in 1913.

A work of greater magnitude by Neumann was his translation—much of it for the first time—of the Majjhima and Dīgha Nikāyas, vast collections of homilies or dialogues attributed to Buddha, and of such early date that they may be considered as containing much that he really uttered. These books have long been recognized as embodying the doctrinal substance of the Pāli canon, and many selections of them had before been made, but it remained for

Neumann to perform the heroic task of coping with them in bulk. Their publication (here assumed to be complete) under the title *Die Reden Gotamo Buddho's* extended over the years 1896-1912. A minor work, printed in 1892, the *Buddhistische Anthologie*, had contained some extracts from the two Nikāyas mentioned, as also from the Anguttara Sangyuttaka. He also published (1905) a version of the Sutta Nipāta, which had already been done into English.

As a philologist Neumann had the courage to defy convention by following the actual Pāli nominatives of nouns, thus writing "Buddho" and "Gotamo" instead of "Buddha" and "Gotama."

For a well-rounded sketch of his life, data are not at hand as this is written. His birthplace, it may be added, was Vienna; his education was obtained at schools there and in Leipsic, at a Higher Gymnasium in Prague and at the Universities of Berlin and Halle. It is fitting that all students of Buddhism should acknowledge his great and splendid achievements and remember him as a scholar of distinction in his chosen field. Particularly is this recognition due now in America, where there exists a conspiracy of spite against all things German, and where a great popular lecturer who feels himself called to the moral instruction of mankind abandons a course in German literature from malice. One who does not claim a drop of German or Austrian blood is glad to offer this tribute to Karl Neumann. As an exponent of a religion incommensurable with violence, it should be gratifying to feel that in the midst of war he probably died a peaceful death and that thus the consistency of his life-long devotion was not shattered. EDWARD P. BUFFET.

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#### NOTES.

Prof. A. H. Lloyd of Ann Arbor, Michigan, has published in *The American Journal of Theology* of January, 1916, an essay on "Incarnation," which treats the subject in three parts: first, A Modern Superstition; second, What Ideals Are Made of; and third, Some Practical Values of Mystery.

Our author concludes his essay as follows: "I set out to speak of the values of mystery. There were three to which I wished to call attention. Mystery was the background of real opportunity. Mystery brought to life a saving humor. And mystery could make its object real only by making it an object of will. A world of untold opportunity, of nothing less than the opportunity of incarnation, realizing the spiritual in the natural, finding the ideal in the actual, stands before the will of the present day." κ